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# Ccna 3 v7 final exam answers

CCNA v7.0 Rispote all'sesame Detaggi Scritto da Super User Categoria: Informatica Pubblicato: 28 Dicembre 2020 Visite: 1035 browser as a service (BaaS) infrastructure as a service (IaaS) software as a service (SaaS) wireless as a service (WaaS) 2. For a data center, what is the difference in the server virtualization data traffic compared with the traditional client-server model? Data traffic from clients will be routed to multiple virtual servers. There are significant data exchanges between virtual servers. There is more data traffic flowing from virtual servers to clients. More network control traffic is generated between virtual servers and clients. 3. Which component in a traditional infrastructure device provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 functions to create data paths within a network? data plane control plane adjacency table forwarding information base 4. Which network traffic management technology is a basic element in SDN implementations? OpenFlow OpenStack IEEE 802.1aq Interface to the Routing System 5. Which type of hypervisor would most likely be used in a data center? Type 2 Type 1 Nexus Hadoop Explanation: The two types of hypervisors are Type 1 and Type 2. Type 1 hypervisors are usually used on enterprise servers. Enterprise servers rather than virtualized PCs are more likely to be in a data center. 6. Which is a characteristic of a Type 1 hypervisor? installed directly on a server best suited for consumers and not for an enterprise environment does not require management console software installed on an existing operating system Explanation: Type 1 hypervisors are installed directly on a server and are known as "bare metal" solutions giving direct access to hardware resources. They also require a management console and are best suited for enterprise environments. 7. Which two layers of the OSI model are associated with SDN network control plane functions that make forwarding decisions? (Choose two.) Layer 1 Layer 2 Layer 3 Layer 4 Layer 5 Explanation: The SDN control plane uses the Layer 2 ARP table and the Layer 3 routing table to make decisions about forwarding traffic. 8. What pre-populates the FIB on Cisco devices that useCEF to process packets? the routing table the adjacency table the ARP table the DSP Explanation: CEF uses the FIB and adjacency table to make fast forwarding decisions without control plane processing. The adjacency table is pre-populated by the ARP table and the FIB is pre-populated by the routing table. 9. What is a function of the data plane of a network device? sending information to the CPU for processing building the routing table resolving MAC addresses forwarding traffic flows Explanation: Networking devices operate in two planes; the data plane and the control plane. The control plane maintains Layer 2 and Layer 3 forwarding mechanisms using the CPU. The data plane forwards traffic flows. 10. Which statement describes the concept of cloud computing? separation of application from hardware separation of management plane from control plane separation of operating system from hardware separation of control plane from data plane Explanation: Cloud computing is used to separate the application or service from hardware. Virtualization separates the operating system from the hardware. 11. Which cloud model provides services for a specific organization or entity? a public cloud a hybrid cloud a private cloud a community cloud Explanation: Private clouds are used to provide services and applications to a specific organization and may be set up within the private network of the organization or managed by an outside organization. 12. What two benefits are gained when an organization adopts cloud computing and virtualization? (Choose two.) provides a "pay-as-you-go" model, allowing organizations to treat computing and storage expenses as a utility enables rapid responses to increasing data volume requirements distributed processing of large data sets in the size of terabytes elimination of vulnerabilities to cyber attacks increases the dependence on onsite IT resources Explanation: Organizations can use virtualization to consolidate the number of required servers by running many virtual servers on a single physical server. Cloud computing allows organizations to scale their solutions as required and to pay only for the resources they require. 13. Which type of Hypervisor is implemented when a user with a laptop running the Mac OS installs a Windows virtual OS instance? type 2 virtual machine type 1 bare metal Explanation: Type 2 hypervisors, also known as hosted hypervisors, are installed on top of an existing operating system, such as Mac OS, Windows, or Linux. 14. A small company is considering moving many of its data center functions to the cloud. What are three advantages of this plan? (Choose three.) The company only needs to pay for the amount of processing and storage capacity that it uses. Cloud services are billed at a fixed fee no matter how much processing and storage are used by the company. The company does not need to be concerned about how to handle increasing data storage and processing demands with in-house data center equipment. The company can increase processing and storage capacity as needed and then decrease capacity when it is no longer needed. Single-tenant data centers can easily grow to accommodate increasing data storage requirements. Cloud services enable the company to own and administer its own servers and storage devices. Explanation: Cloud computing offers many advantages to the company. Since the cloud data storage and processing facilities are owned by third-parties, the company does not need to be concerned about how it will handle increasing data storage and processing demands with its own data center equipment. The company can easily increase or decrease processing power and storage capacity based on need. Also, cloud services are billed by usage, so the company does not have the costs of supporting its own expensive data center that is not always used to maximum capacity. 15. How does virtualization help with disaster recovery within a data center? support of live migration guarantee of power improvement of business practices supply of consistent air flow Explanation: Live migration allows moving of one virtual server to another virtual server that could be in a different location that is some distance from the original data center. 16. What technology allows users to access data anywhere and at any time? Cloud computing virtualization micromarketing data analytics Explanation: Cloud computing virtualization micromarketing data analytics Explanation: Cloud computing allows organizations to eliminate the need for on-site IT equipment, maintenance, and management. Cloud computing allows organizations to expand their services or capabilities while avoiding the increased costs of energy and space. 17. Which action takes place in the assurance element of the IBN model? verification and corrective action configuring systems translation of policies integrity checks Explanation: The assurance element of the IBN model is concerned with end-to-end verification of network-wide behavior. 18. Refer to the exhibit. Which data format is used to represent the data for network automation applications? Explanation: The common data formats that are used in many applications including network automation and programmability are as follows: JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) – In JSON, the data known as an object is one or more key/value pairs enclosed in braces {}. Keys must be strings within double quotation marks ". Keys and values are separated by a colon. eXtensible Markup Language (XML) – In XML, the data is enclosed within a related set of tags data. YAML Ain't Markup Language (YAML) – In YAML, the data known as an object is one or more key value pairs. Key value pairs are separated by a colon without the use of quotation marks. YAML uses indentation to define its structure, without the use of brackets or commas. 19. What is the function of the key contained in most RESTful APIs? It is the top-level object of the API query. It is used to authenticate the requesting source. It represents the main query components in the API request. It is used in the encryption of the message by an API request. Explanation: Many RESTful APIs, including public APIs, require a key. The key is used to identify the source of the request through authentication. 20. Which two configuration management tools are developed using Ruby? (Choose two.) Puppet Ansible SaltStack Chef RESTCONF Explanation: Chef and Puppet are configuration management tools developed using Ruby. Ansible and SaltStack are configuration management tools developed using Python. Ruby is typically considered a more difficult language to learn than Python. RESTCONF is a network management protocol. 21. Which term is used to describe a set of instructions for execution by the configuration management tool Puppet? Cookbook Manifest Pillar SaltStack Explanation: The configuration management tool Puppet uses the name Manifest to describe the set of instructions to be executed. 22. Which term is used to describe a set of instructions for execution by the configuration management tool SaltStack? Cookbook Manifest Pillar Playbook Explanation: The configuration management tool SaltStack uses the name Pillar to describe the set of instructions to be executed. 23. Which scenario describes the use of a public API? It requires a license. It can be used with no restrictions. It is used between a company and its business partners. It is used only within an organization. Explanation: Public, or open, APIs have no restrictions and are available to the public. Some API providers do require a user to obtain a free key or token prior to using the API in order to control the volume of API requests received and processed. 24. What is YAML? It is a scripting language. It is a data format and superset of JSON. It is a compiled programming language. It is a web application. Explanation: Like JSON, YAML Ain't Markup Language (YAML) is a data format used by applications to store and transport data. YAML is considered a superset of JSON. 25. Which RESTful operation corresponds to the HTTP GET method? Explanation: RESTful operations correspond to the following HTTP methods (shown to the left with the RESTful operation on the right): POST > Create GET > Read PUT/PATCH > Update DELETE = Delete 26. Which technology virtualizes the network control plane and moves it to a centralized controller? SDN fog computing cloud computing IaaS Explanation: Networking devices operate in two planes: the data plane and the control plane. The control plane maintains Layer 2 and Layer 3 forwarding mechanisms using the CPU. The data plane forwards traffic flows. SDN virtualizes the control plane and moves it to a centralized network controller. 27. What are two functions of hypervisors? (Choose two.) to partition the hard drive to run virtual machines to manage virtual machines to protect the host from malware infection from the virtual machines to share the antivirus software across the virtual machines to allocate physical system resources to virtual machines Explanation: The hypervisor does not protect the hosting OS from malware. Neither does it allow sharing software across virtual machines. The hard drive of the supporting computer does not need to be partitioned to run virtual machines. The hypervisor creates and manages virtual machines on a host computer and allocates physical system resources to them. 28. What is a difference between the functions of Cloud computing and virtualization? Cloud computing requires hypervisor technology whereas virtualization is a fault tolerance technology. Cloud computing separates the application from the hardware whereas virtualization separates the OS from the underlying hardware. Cloud computing provides services on web-based access whereas virtualization provides services on data access through virtualized Internet connections. Cloud computing utilizes data center technology whereas virtualization is not used in data centers. Explanation: Cloud computing separates the application from the hardware. Virtualization separates the OS from the underlying hardware. Virtualization is a typical component within cloud computing. Virtualization is also widely used in data centers. Although the implementation of virtualization facilitates an easy server fault tolerance setup, it is not a fault tolerance technology by design. The Internet connection from a data center or service provider needs redundant physical WAN connections to ISPs. 29. How is the YAML data format structure different from JSON? It uses indentations. It uses end tags. It uses hierarchical levels of nesting. It uses brackets and commas. Explanation: The structure in YAML is defined by indentations rather than brackets and commas. 30. What is the most widely used API for web services? XML-RPC SOAP JSON-RPC REST Explanation: REST accounts for more than 80% of all API types used for web services, making it the most widely used web service API. 31. What is REST? It is a way to store and interchange data in a structured format. It is an architecture style for designing web service applications. It is a human readable data structure that is used by applications for storing, transforming, and reading data. It is a protocol that allows administrators to manage nodes on an IP network. Explanation: REST is not a protocol or service, but rather a style of software architecture for designing web service applications. 32. What is a difference between the XML and HTML data formats? XML does not use predefined tags whereas HTML does. XML encloses data within a pair of quotation marks. XML uses a pair of quotation marks to enclose data. XML formats data in binary whereas HTML formats data in text. XML does not require indentation for each key/value pair but HTML does require indentation. Explanation: XML is a human readable data structure used to store, transfer, and read data by applications. Like HTML, XML uses a related set of tags to enclose data. However, unlike HTML, XML uses no predefined tags or document structure. 33. To avoid purchasing new hardware, a company wants to take advantage of idle system resources and consolidate the number of servers while allowing for multiple operating systems on a single hardware platform. What service or technology would support this requirement? dedicated servers Cisco ACI virtualization software defined networking 34. Match the term to the RESTful API request component. (Not all options are used.) 35. Which cloud computing opportunity would provide the use of network hardware such as routers and switches for a particular company? software as a service (SaaS) wireless as a service (WaaS) infrastructure as a service (IaaS) browser as a service (BaaS) Explanation: This item is based on information contained in the presentation. Routers, switches, and firewalls are infrastructure devices that can be provided in the cloud. 36. What component is considered the brains of the ACI architecture and translates application policies? the Application Network Profile endpoints the Nexus 9000 switch the hypervisor the Application Policy Infrastructure Controller Explanation: The ACI architecture consists of three core components: the Application Network Profile, the Application Policy Infrastructure Controller, which serves as the brains of the ACI architecture, and the Cisco Nexus 9000 switch. 37. Which statement describes the concept of cloud computing? separation of management plane from control plane separation of control plane from data plane separation of application from hardware separation of operating system from hardware Explanation: Cloud computing is used to separate the application or service from hardware. Virtualization separates the operating system from the hardware. 38. In which situation would a partner API be appropriate? an internet search engine allowing developers to integrate the search engine into their own software applications company sales staff accessing internal sales data from their mobile devices someone creating an account on an external app or website by using his or her social media credentials a vacation service site interacting with hotel databases to display information from all the hotels on its web site Explanation: Partner API programs incorporate collaboration with other business. They facilitate communication and integration of software between a company and its business partners. 39. Because of enormous growth in web traffic, a company has planned to purchase additional servers to help handle the web traffic. What service or technology would support this requirement? virtualization data center cloud services dedicated servers 40. What is the term used to indicate a variation of delay? latency serialization delay speed mismatch jitter 41. A network engineer performs a ping test and receives a value that shows the time it takes for a packet to travel from a source to a destination device and return. Which term describes the value? jitter latency priority bandwidth 42. What role do network devices play in the IntServ QoS model? Network devices ensure that resources are available before traffic is allowed to be sent by a host through the network. Network devices provide a best-effort approach to forwarding traffic. Network devices are configured to service multiple classes of traffic and handle traffic as it may arrive. Network devices use QoS on a hop-by-hop basis to provide excellent scalability. 43. Which device would be classified as a trusted endpoint? switch router firewall IP phone 44. What is the benefit of deploying Layer 3 QoS marking across an enterprise network? Layer 3 marking can carry the QoS information end-to-end. Layer 3 marking can carry QoS information on switches that are not IP aware. Layer 3 marking can be carried in the 802.1Q fields. Layer 3 marking can be used to carry non-IP traffic. Explanation: Marking traffic at Layer 2 or Layer 3 is very important and will affect how traffic is treated in a network using QoS. Layer 2 marking of frames can be performed for non-IP traffic. Layer 2 marking of frames is the only QoS option available for switches that are not "IP aware." Layer 3 marking will carry the QoS information end-to-end. 45. What is the function of a QoS trust boundary? A trust boundary identifies the location where traffic cannot be remarked. A trust boundary only allows traffic to enter if it has previously been marked. A trust boundary identifies which devices trust the marking on packets that enter a network. A trust boundary only allows traffic from trusted endpoints to enter the network. Explanation: Network traffic is classified and marked as close to the source device as possible. The trust boundary is the location where the QoS markings on a packet are trusted as they enter an enterprise network. 46. What are two approaches to prevent packet loss due to congestion on an interface? (Choose two.) Decrease buffer space. Disable queuing mechanisms. Drop lower-priority packets. Prevent bursts of traffic. Increase link capacity. Explanation: There are three approaches to prevent sensitive traffic from being dropped: Increase link capacity to ease or prevent congestion. Guarantee enough bandwidth and increase buffer space to accommodate bursts of traffic from fragile flows. Prevent congestion by dropping lower-priority packets before congestion occurs. 47. What configuration scenario would offer the most protection to SNMP get and set messages? SNMPv2 for in-band management with read-write community strings SNMPv1 with out-of-band management in a private subnet SNMPv3 configured with the auth security level SNMP community strings Explanation: SNMPv3 supports authentication and encryption with the auth and priv security levels. SNMPv1 and SNMPv2 do not support authentication or encryption. Using a default community string is not secure because the default string of "public" is well known and would allow anyone with SNMP systems to read device MIBs. 48. Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator enters these commands into the R1 router: R1# copy running-config ftp Address or name of remote host [?] When the router prompts for an address or remote host name, what IP address should the administrator enter at the prompt? 192.168.9.254 192.168.10.2 192.168.11.252 192.168.11.254 192.168.10.1 Explanation: The requested address is the address of the TFTP server. A TFTP server is an application that can run on a multitude of network devices including a router, server, or even a networked PC. 49. The command ntp server 10.1.1.1 is issued on a router. What impact does this command have? determines which server to send system log files to synchronizes the system clock with the time source with IP address 10.1.1.1 identifies the server on which to store backup configurations ensures that all logging will have a time stamp associated with it Explanation: The ntp server ip-address global configuration command configures the NTP server for IOS devices. 50. As the network administrator you have been asked to implement EtherChannel on the corporate network. What does this configuration consist of? providing redundant links that dynamically block or forward traffic grouping two devices to share a virtual IP address grouping multiple physical ports to increase bandwidth between two switches providing redundant devices to allow traffic to flow in the event of device failure Explanation: EtherChannel is utilized on a network to increase speed capabilities by grouping multiple physical ports into one or more logical EtherChannel links between two switches. STP is used to provide redundant links that dynamically block or forward traffic between switches. FHRPs are used to group physical devices to provide traffic flow in the event of failure. 51. What is a definition of a two-tier LAN network design? access and core layers collapsed into one tier, and the distribution layer on a separate tier Explanation: Maintaining three separate network tiers is not always required or cost-efficient. All network designs require an access layer, but a two-tier design can collapse the distribution and core layers into one layer to serve the needs of a small location with few users. 52. What are two reasons to create a network baseline? (Choose two.) to select a routing protocol to determine what kind of equipment to implement to design a network according to a proper model to identify future abnormal network behavior to evaluate security vulnerabilities in the network to determine if the network can deliver the required policies Explanation: A network baseline is created to provide a comparison point, at the time that the network is performing optimally, to whatever changes are implemented in the infrastructure. A baseline helps to keep track of the performance, to track the traffic patterns, and to monitor network behavior. 53. A computer can access devices on the same network but cannot access devices on other networks. What is the probable cause of this problem? The computer has an incorrect subnet mask. The computer has an invalid default gateway address. The cable is not connected properly to the NIC. The computer has an invalid IP address. Explanation: The default gateway is the address of the device a host uses to access the Internet or another network. If the default gateway is missing or incorrect, that host will not be able to communicate outside the local network. Because the host can access other hosts on the local network, the network cable and the other parts of the IP configuration are working. 54. In which step of gathering symptoms does the network engineer determine if the problem is at the core, distribution, or access layer of the network? Gather information. Narrow the scope. Document the symptoms. Determine ownership. Determine the symptoms. Explanation: In the "narrow the scope" step of gathering symptoms, a network engineer will determine if the network problem is at the core, distribution, or access layer of the network. Once this step is complete and the layer is identified, the network engineer can determine which pieces of equipment are the most likely cause. 55. A network administrator is deploying QoS with the ability to provide a special queue for voice traffic so that voice traffic is forwarded before network traffic in other queues. Which queuing method would be the best choice? Explanation: Low latency queuing (LLQ) allows delay-sensitive data, such as voice traffic, to be defined in a strict priority queue (PQ) and to always be sent first before any packets in any other queue are forwarded. 56. What are two characteristics of voice traffic? (Choose two.) Voice traffic latency should not exceed 150 ms. Voice traffic is unpredictable and inconsistent. Voice traffic requires at least 384 kbps of bandwidth. Voice traffic consumes lots of network resources. Dropped voice packets are not retransmitted. Explanation: Voice traffic does not consume a lot of network resources, such as bandwidth. However, it is very sensitive to delay and dropped packets cannot be retransmitted. For good voice quality, the amount of latency should always be less than 150 milliseconds. 57. Which type of network traffic cannot be managed using congestion avoidance tools? Explanation: Queuing and compression techniques can help to reduce and prevent UDP packet loss, but there is no congestion avoidance for User Datagram Protocol (UDP) based traffic. 58. When QoS is implemented in a converged network, which two factors can be controlled to improve network performance for real-time traffic? (Choose two.) delay packet addressing jitter packet routing link speed Explanation: Delay is the latency between a sending and receiving device. Jitter is the variation in the delay of the received packets. Both delay and jitter need to be controlled in order to support real-time voice and video traffic. 59. An administrator wants to replace the configuration file on a Cisco router by loading a new configuration file from a TFTP server. What two things does the administrator need to know before performing this task? (Choose two.) name of the configuration file that is currently stored on the router configuration register value name of the configuration file that is stored on the TFTP server router IP address TFTP server IP address Explanation: In order to identify the exact location of the desired configuration file, the IP address of the TFTP server and the name of the configuration file are essential information. Because the file is a new configuration, the name of the current configuration file is not necessary. 60. Refer to the exhibit. Which of the three Cisco IOS images shown will load into RAM? The router selects an image depending on the boot system command in the configuration. The router selects an image depending on the value of the configuration register. The router selects the third Cisco IOS image because it is the most recent IOS image. The router selects the third Cisco IOS image because it contains the advipservices9 image. The router selects the second Cisco IOS image because it is the smallest IOS image. Explanation: When performing an upgrade or testing different IOS versions, the boot system command is used to select which image is used to boot the Cisco device. 61. Refer to the exhibit. What two types of devices are connected to R1? (Choose two.) switch hub router repeater Source Route Bridge Explanation: The capabilities of the devices displayed by the output show them to be a Cisco 2811 series router, Cisco 1941 series router, and a Cisco 2960 switch. 62. What are three functions provided by the syslog service? (Choose three.) to select the type of logging information that is captured to periodically poll agents for data to provide statistics on packets that are flowing through a Cisco device to provide traffic analysis to gather logging information for monitoring and troubleshooting to specify the destinations of captured messages Explanation: There are three primary functions provided by the syslog service: gathering logging information selection of the type of information to be logged selection of the destination of the logged information 63. What is the function of the MIB element as part of a network management system? to collect data from SNMP agents to send and retrieve network management information to change configurations on SNMP agents to store data about a device Explanation: The Management Information Base (MIB) resides on a networking device and stores operational data about the device. The SNMP manager can collect information from SNMP agents. The SNMP agent provides access to the information. 64. What network design would contain the scope of disruptions on a network should a failure occur? the reduction in the number of redundant devices and connections in the network core the installation of only enterprise class equipment throughout the network the deployment of distribution layer switches in pairs and the division of access layer switch connections between them the configuration of all access layer devices to share a single gateway Explanation: One way to contain the impact of a failure on the network is to implement redundancy. One way this is accomplished is by deploying redundant distribution layer switches and dividing the access layer switch connections between the redundant distribution layer switches. This creates what is called a switch block. Failures in a switch block are contained to that block and do not bring down the whole network. 65. Which action should be taken when planning for redundancy on a hierarchical network design? add alternate physical paths for data to traverse the network continually purchase backup equipment for the network implement STP portfast between the switches on the network immediately replace a non-functioning module, service or device on a network Explanation: One method of implementing redundancy is path redundancy, installing alternate physical paths for data to traverse the network. Redundant links in a switched network supports high availability and can be used for load balancing, reducing congestion on the network. 66. What are two benefits of extending access layer connectivity to users through a wireless medium? (Choose two.) increased flexibility increased network management options decreased number of critical points of failure reduced costs increased bandwidth availability Explanation: Wireless connectivity at the access layer provides increased flexibility, reduced costs, and the ability to grow and adapt to changing business requirements. Utilizing wireless routers and access points can provide an increase in the number of central points of failure. Wireless routers and access points will not provide an increase in bandwidth availability. 67. What is a basic function of the Cisco Borderless Architecture access layer? aggregates Layer 2 broadcast domains provides access to the user aggregates Layer 3 routing boundaries provides fault isolation Explanation: A function of the Cisco Borderless Architecture access layer is providing network access to the users. Layer 2 broadcast domain aggregation, Layer 3 routing boundaries aggregation, and high availability are distribution layer functions. The core layer provides fault isolation and high-speed backbone connectivity. 68. Which characteristic would most influence a network design engineer to select a multilayer switch over a Layer 2 switch? ability to have multiple forwarding paths through the switched network based on VLAN number(s) ability to build a routing table able to provide power to directly-attached devices and the switch itself ability to aggregate multiple ports for maximum data throughput Explanation: Multilayer switches, also known as Layer 3 switches, can route and build a routing table. This capability is required in a multi-VLAN network and would influence the network designer to select a multilayer switch. The other options are features also available on Layer 2 switches, so they would not influence the decision to select a multilayer switch. 69. Refer to the exhibit. Why are routers R1 and R2 not able to establish an OSPF adjacency? The serial interfaces are not in the same area. The process numbers are not the same in both routers. A backbone router cannot establish an adjacency with an ABR router. The router ID values are not the same in both routers. Explanation: On router R1, the network 192.168.10.0/30 is defined in the wrong area (area 1). It has to be defined in area 0 in order to establish adjacency with router R2, which has the network 192.168.10.0/30 defined in area 0. 70. When is the most appropriate time to measure network operations to establish a network performance baseline whenever high network performance is observed whenever network user stress can be monitored during quiet vacation periods so that the level of non-data traffic can be determined at the same time each day across a period of average working days so that typical traffic patterns can be established at random times during a 10-day period, so that abnormal traffic levels can be detected Explanation: The purpose of establishing a network performance baseline is to provide a reference of normal average network use to enable data traffic anomalies to be detected and then investigated. Network operations that are not average, or are not normal, cannot be used to establish a network performance baseline. 71. Refer to the exhibit. A user has configured a NIC on the PC, but a show command finds that the PC is unable to access the Internet. What is the problem? The preferred DNS address is incorrect. The default gateway address is incorrect. The settings were not validated upon boot. There should not be an alternate DNS server. Explanation: In order for a computer to communicate outside its network, it must have a valid default gateway configured. This address cannot be the same as the IP address of the computer. 72. Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configured an ACL preventing Telnet and HTTP access to the HQ web server from guest users in the Branch LAN. The address of the web server is 192.168.10.10 and all guest users are assigned addresses in the 192.168.10.0/24 network. After implementing the ACL, no one can access any of the HQ servers. What is the problem? Inbound ACLs must be routed before they are processed. The ACL is implicitly denying access to all the servers. Named ACLs require the use of port numbers. The ACL is applied to the interface using the wrong direction. Explanation: Both named and numbered ACLs have an implicit deny ACE at the end of the list. This implicit deny blocks all traffic. 73. Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator has configured OSPFv2 on the two Cisco routers as shown. PC1 is unable to connect to PC2. What should the administrator do first when troubleshooting the OSPFv2 implementation? Disconnect the serial link between router R1 and R2. Turn off OSPFv2. Implement the network 192.168.255.0.0.0.3 area 0 command on router R1. Test Layer 3 connectivity between the directly connected routers. Explanation: A prerequisite for OSPFv2 neighbor relationships to form between two routers is Layer 3 connectivity. A successful ping confirms that a router interface is active and may be able to form an OSPF neighbor adjacency. 74. What type of traffic is described as requiring latency to be no more than 150 milliseconds (ms)? 75. A network manager wants to add a time to log messages so that there is record of when the message was generated. What command should the administrator use on a Cisco router? show cdp interface ntp server 10.10.14.9 service timestamps log datetime clock timezone PST -7 76. Match the functions to the corresponding layers. (Not all options are used.) 77. Match the borderless switched network guideline description to the principle. (Not all options are used.) 78. What are two characteristics of the best-effort QoS model? (Choose two.) It allows end hosts to signal their QoS needs to the network. It uses a connection-oriented approach with QoS. It provides preferential treatment for voice packets. It does not provide a delivery guarantee for packets. It treats all network packets in the same way. Explanation: The best-effort QoS model provides no guarantees and it is commonly used on the Internet. The best-effort QoS model treats all network packets in the same way. 79. Why is QoS an important issue in a converged network that combines voice, video, and data communications? Data communications are sensitive to jitter. Legacy equipment is unable to transmit voice and video without QoS. Corset Response Voice and video communications are more sensitive to latency. Data communications must be sent first priority. Explanation: Without any QoS mechanisms in place, time-sensitive packets, such as voice and video, will be dropped with the same frequency as email and web browsing traffic. 80. A network administrator configures a router with the command sequence: R1(config)# boot system ftp://c1900-universalk9-mz.SPA.152-4.M3.bin R1(config)# boot system rom What is the effect of the command sequence? On next reboot, the router will load the IOS image from ROM. The router will search and load a valid IOS image in the sequence of flash, TFTP, and ROM. The router will copy the IOS image from the TFTP server and then reboot the system. The router will load IOS from the TFTP server. If the image fails to load, it will load the IOS image from ROM. Explanation: The boot system command is a global configuration command that allows the user to specify the source for the Cisco IOS Software image to load. In this case, the router is configured to boot from the IOS image that is stored on the TFTP server and will use the ROMMON image that is located in the ROM if it fails to locate the TFTP server or fails to load a valid image from the TFTP server. 81. Which statement describes SNMP operation? An SNMP agent that resides on a managed device collects information about the device and stores that information remotely in the MIB that is located on the NMS. A set request is used by the NMS to change configuration variables in the agent device. An NMS periodically polls the SNMP agents that are residing on managed devices by using traps to query the devices for data. A get request is used by the SNMP agent to query the device for data. Explanation: An SNMP agent that resides on a managed device collects and stores information about the device and its operation. This information is stored by the agent locally in the MIB. An NMS periodically polls the SNMP agents that are residing on managed devices by using the get request to query the devices for data. 82. Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator issues the show lldp neighbors command on a switch. What are two conclusions that can be drawn? (Choose two.) Dev1 is connected to interface Fa0/5 of S1. Dev1 is a switch with mixed types of interfaces. Dev2 is a switch. Dev1 is connected to interface Fa0/4 of Dev2. S1 has only two interfaces. Explanation: In the output from the show lldp command, under Capability, R indicates a router and B indicates a bridge (switch). Nothing indicates that Dev1 and Dev2 are connected to one another. 83. What are the three layers of the switch hierarchical design model? (Choose three.) distribution network access data link enterprise access Explanation: The access layer is the lowest layer and it provides network access to users. The distribution layer has many functions, but it aggregates data from the access layer, provides filtering, policy control, and sets Layer 3 routing boundaries. The core layer provides high speed connectivity. 84. Refer to the exhibit. Which devices exist in the failure domain when switch S3 loses power? S4 and PC\_2 PC\_3 and PC\_2 PC\_3 and AP\_2 S1 and S4 AP\_2 and AP\_1 Explanation: A failure domain is the area of a network that is impacted when a critical device such as switch S3 has a failure or experiences problems. 85. A network designer is considering whether to implement a switch block on the company network. What is the primary advantage of deploying a switch block? This is network application software that prevents the failure of a single network device. The failure of a switch block will not impact all end users. This is a security feature that is available on all new Catalyst switches. A single core router provides all the routing between VLANs. Explanation: The configuration of a switch block provides redundancy so that the failure of a single network device generally has little or no effect on end users. 86. Which troubleshooting tool would a network administrator use to check the Layer 2 header of frames that are leaving a particular host? knowledge base protocol analyzer CiscoView baselining tool Explanation: A protocol analyzer such as Wireshark is capable of displaying the headers of data at any OSI Layer. 87. Refer to the exhibit. R1 and R3 are connected to each other via the local serial 0/0/0 interface. Why are they not forming an adjacency? They have different routing processes. They have different router IDs. They are in different subnets. The connecting interfaces are configured as passive. Explanation: The routers need to be in the same subnet in order to form an adjacency. The routing processes can be different on each router. The router IDs must be different for routers that participate in the same routing domain. The interfaces are not passive. 88. What type of traffic is described as not resilient to loss? 89. A network manager wants lists the contents of flash. What command should the administrator use on a Cisco router? show file systems dir lldp enable service timestamps log datetime 90. Which two statements accurately describe an advantage or a disadvantage when deploying NAT for IPv4 in a network? (Choose two.) NAT improves packet handling. NAT adds authentication capability to IPv4. NAT will impact negatively on switch performance. NAT causes routing tables to include more information. NAT provides a solution to slow down the IPv4 address depletion. NAT introduces problems for some applications that require end-to-end connectivity. 91. A network administrator wants to examine the active NAT translations on a border router. Which command would perform the task? Router# show ip nat translations Router# show ip nat statistics Router# clear ip nat translations Router# debug ip nat translations 92. What are two tasks to perform when configuring static NAT? (Choose two.) Configure a NAT pool. Create a mapping between the inside local and outside local addresses. Identify the participating interfaces as inside or outside interfaces. Define the inside global address on the server Define the outside global address. 93. What is a disadvantage of NAT? There is no end-to-end addressing. The router does not need to alter the checksum of the IPv4 packets. The internal hosts have to use a single public IPv4 address for external communication. The costs of readdressing hosts can be significant for a publicly addressed network. 94. Refer to the exhibit. From the perspective of R1, the NAT router, which address is the inside global address? 192.168.0.10 192.168.0.1 209.165.200.225 209.165.200.254 Explanation: There are four types of addresses in NAT terminology. Inside local address Inside global address Outside local address Outside global address The inside global address of PC1 is the address that the ISP sees as the source address of packets, which in this example is the IP address of the serial interface of R1. 209.165.200.224. 95. Refer to the exhibit. Given the commands as shown, how many hosts on the internal LAN off R1 can have simultaneous NAT translations on R1? Explanation: The NAT configuration on R1 is static NAT which translates a single inside IP address, 192.168.0.10 into a single public IP address, 209.165.200.255. If more hosts need translation, then a NAT pool of inside global address or overloading should be configured. 96. Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator has just configured address translation and is verifying the configuration. What three things can the administrator verify? (Choose three.) A standard access list numbered 1 was used as part of the configuration process. Three addresses from the NAT pool are being used by hosts. Address translation is working. One port on the router is not participating in the address translation. The name of the NAT pool is refCON. Two types of NAT are enabled. Explanation: The show ip nat statistics, show ip nat translations, and debug ip nat commands are useful in determining if NAT is working and also useful in troubleshooting problems that are associated with NAT. NAT is working, as shown by the hits and misses count. Because there are four misses, a problem might be evident. The standard access list numbered 1 is being used and the translation pool is named NAT as evidenced by the last line of the output. Both static NAT and NAT overload are used as seen in the Total translations line. 97. Refer to the exhibit. NAT is configured on RT1 and RT2. The PC is sending a request to the web server. What IPv4 address is the source IP address in the packet between RT2 and the web server? 192.168.1.5 203.0.113.10 172.16.1.1 254 172.16.1.10 209.165.200.245 192.0.2.2 Explanation: Because the packet is between RT2 and the web server, the source IP address is the inside global address of PC. 209.165.200.245. 98. Refer to the exhibit. Based on the output that is shown, what type of NAT has been implemented? dynamic NAT with a pool of two public IP addresses PAT using an external interface static NAT with a NAT pool static NAT with one entry Explanation: The output shows that there are two inside global addresses that are the same but that have different port numbers. The only time port numbers are displayed is when PAT is being used. The same output would be indicative of PAT that uses an address pool. PAT with an address pool is appropriate when more than 4,000 simultaneous translations are needed by the company. 99. Refer to the exhibit. From the perspective of users behind the NAT router, what type of NAT address is 209.165.201.1? inside global outside global outside local inside local Explanation: From the perspective of users behind NAT, inside global addresses are used by external users to reach internal hosts. Inside local addresses are the addresses assigned to internal hosts. Outside global addresses are the addresses of destinations on the external network. Outside local addresses are the actual private addresses of destination hosts behind other NAT devices. 100. Refer to the exhibit. Static NAT is being configured to allow PC1 access to the web server on the internal network. What two addresses are needed in place of A and B to complete the static NAT configuration? (Choose two.) A = 209.165.201.2 A = 10.1.0.13 B = 209.165.201.7 B = 10.0.254.5 B = 209.165.201.1 Explanation: Static NAT is a one-to-one mapping between an inside local address and an inside global address. By using static NAT, external devices can initiate connections to internal devices by using the inside global addresses. The NAT devices will translate the inside global address to the inside local address of the target host. 101. What is the purpose of the overload keyword in the ip nat inside source list 1 pool NAT\_POOL overload command? It allows many inside hosts to share one or a few inside global addresses. It allows a list of internal hosts to communicate with a specific group of external hosts. It allows external hosts to initiate sessions with internal hosts. It allows a pool of inside global addresses to be used by internal hosts. Explanation: Dynamic NAT uses a pool of inside global addresses that are assigned to outgoing sessions. If there are more internal hosts than public addresses in the pool, then an administrator can enable port address translation with the addition of the overload keyword. With port address translation, many internal hosts can share a single inside global address because the NAT device will track the individual sessions by Layer 4 port number. 102. Refer to the exhibit. Which source address is being used by router R1 for packets being forwarded to the Internet? 10.6.15.2 209.165.202.14 198.51.100.3 209.165.200.225 Explanation: The source address for packets forwarded by the router to the Internet will be the inside global address of 209.165.200.225. This is the address that the internal addresses from the 10.6.15.0 network will be translated by to R1. 103. Refer to the exhibit. The NAT configuration applied to the router is as follows: ERT(config)# access-list 1 permit 10.0.0.0.255.255.255 ERT(config)# ip nat pool corp 209.165.201.6 209.165.201.30 netmask 255.255.255.224 ERT(config)# ip nat inside source list 1 pool corp overload ERT(config)# ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.201.1 ERT(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0 ERT(config-if)# ip nat inside ERT(config-if)# interface serial 0/0/0 ERT(config-if)# ip nat outside Based on the configuration and the output shown, what can be determined about the NAT status within the organization? Static NAT is working, but dynamic NAT is not. Dynamic NAT is working, but static NAT is not. Not enough information is given to determine if both static and dynamic NAT are working. NAT is working. Explanation: There is not enough information given because the router might not be attached to the network yet, the interfaces might not have IP addresses assigned yet, or the command could have been issued in the middle of the night. The output does match the given configuration, so no typographical errors were made when the NAT commands were entered. 104. Which situation describes data transmissions over a WAN connection? A network administrator in the office remotely accesses a web server that is located in the data center at the edge of the campus. A manager sends an email to all employees in the department with offices that are located in several buildings. An employee prints a file through a networked printer that is located in another building. An employee shares a database file with a co-worker who is located in a branch office on the other side of the city. Explanation: When two offices across a city are communicating , it is most likely that the data transmissions are over some type of WAN connection. Data communications within a campus are typically over LAN connections. 105. Which two technologies are categorized as private WAN infrastructures? (Choose two.) Frame Relay VPN MetroE DSL cable Explanation: Private WAN technologies include leased lines, dialup, ISDN, Frame Relay, ATM, Ethernet WAN (an example is MetroE), MPLS, and VSAT. 106. Which network scenario will require the use of a WAN? Employees need to connect to the corporate email server through a VPN while traveling. Employees need to access web pages that are hosted on the corporate web servers in the DMZ within their building. Employee workstations need to obtain dynamically assigned IP addresses. Employees in the branch office need to share files with the headquarters office that is located in a separate building on the same campus network. Explanation: When traveling employees need to connect to a corporate email server through a WAN connection, the VPN will create a secure tunnel between an employee laptop and the corporate network over the WAN connection. Obtaining dynamic IP addresses through DHCP is a function of LAN communication. Sharing files among separate buildings on a corporate campus is accomplished through the LAN infrastructure. A DMZ is a protected network inside the corporate LAN infrastructure. 107. What are two hashing algorithms used with IPsec AH to guarantee authenticity? (Choose two.) Explanation: The IPsec framework uses various protocols and algorithms to provide data confidentiality, data integrity, authentication, and secure key exchange. Two popular algorithms used to ensure that data is not intercepted and modified (data integrity and authenticity) are MD5 and SHA. 108. What two algorithms can be part of an IPsec policy to provide encryption and hashing to protect interesting traffic? (Choose two.) Explanation: A confidentiality, data integrity, authentication, and secure key exchange. Two algorithms that can be used within an IPsec policy to protect interesting traffic are AES, which is an encryption protocol, and SHA, which is a hashing algorithm. 109. Which VPN solution allows the use of a web browser to establish a secure, remote-access VPN tunnel to the ASA? client-based SSL site-to-site using a preshared key Explanation: When a web browser is used to securely access the corporate network, the browser must use a secure version of HTTP to provide SSL encryption. A VPN client is not required to be installed on the remote host, so a clientless SSL connection is used. 110. Which IPsec security function provides assurance that the data received via a VPN has not been modified in transit? integrity authentication confidentiality secure key exchange Explanation: Integrity is a function of IPsec and ensures data arrives unchanged at the destination through the use of a hash algorithm. Confidentiality is a function of IPsec and utilizes encryption to protect data transfers with a key. Authentication is a function of IPsec and provides specific access to users and devices with valid authentication credentials. Secure key exchange is a function of IPsec and allows two peers to maintain their private key confidentiality while sharing their public key. 111. Which two types of VPNs are examples of enterprise-managed remote access VPNs? (Choose two.) clientless SSL VPN client-based IPSec VPN IPsec VPN IPsec Virtual Tunnel Interface VPN GRE over IPSec VPN Explanation: Enterprise managed VPNs can be deployed in two configurations: Remote Access VPN – This VPN is created dynamically when required to establish a secure connection between a client and a VPN server. Remote access VPNs include client-based IPSec VPNs and clientless SSL VPNs. Site-to-site VPN – This VPN is created when interconnecting devices are preconfigured with information to establish a secure tunnel. VPN traffic is encrypted only between the interconnecting devices, and internal hosts have no knowledge that a VPN is used. Site-to-site VPNs include IPSec, GRE-based IPSec, Cisco Dynamic Multipoint (DMVPN), and IPsec Virtual Tunnel Interface (VTI) VPNs. 112. Which is a requirement of a site-to-site VPN? It requires hosts to use VPN client software to encapsulate traffic. It requires the placement of a VPN server at the edge of the company network. It requires a VPN gateway at each end of the tunnel to encrypt and decrypt traffic. It requires a client/server architecture. Explanation: Site-to-site VPNs are static and are used to connect entire networks. Hosts have no knowledge of the VPN and send TCP/IP traffic to VPN gateways. The VPN gateway is responsible for encapsulating the traffic and forwarding it through the VPN tunnel to a peer gateway at the other end which decapsulates the traffic. 113. What is the function of the Diffie-Hellman algorithm within the IPsec framework? guarantees message integrity allows peers to exchange shared keys provides authentication provides strong data encryption Explanation: The IPsec framework uses various protocols and algorithms to provide data confidentiality, data integrity, authentication, and secure key exchange. DH (Diffie-Hellman) is an algorithm used for key exchange. DH is a public key exchange method that allows two IPsec peers to establish a shared secret key over an insecure channel. 114. What does NAT overloading use to track multiple internal hosts that use one inside global address? port numbers IP addresses autonomous system numbers MAC addresses Explanation: NAT overloading, also known as Port Address Translation (PAT), uses port numbers to differentiate between multiple internal hosts. 115. Question as presented: Explanation: The inside local address is the private IP address of the source or the PC in this instance. The inside global address is the translated address of the source or the address as seen by the PC in using the outside address of the R1 router, the inside global address is 192.0.2.1. The outside addressing is simply the address of the server or 203.0.113.5. 116. Refer to the exhibit. R1 is configured for static NAT. What IP address will Internet hosts use to reach PC1? 192.168.0.10 192.168.0.10 209.165.201.1 209.165.200.225 Explanation: In static NAT a single inside local address, in this case 192.168.0.10, will be mapped to a single inside global address, in this case 209.165.200.225. Internet hosts will send packets to PC1 and use as a destination address the inside global address 209.165.200.225. 117. Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator is viewing the output from the command show ip nat translations. Which statement correctly describes the NAT translation that is occurring on router RT2? The traffic from a source IPv4 address of 192.168.254.253 is being translated to 192.0.2.88 by means of static NAT. The traffic from a source IPv4 address of 192.0.2.88 is being translated by router RT2 to reach a destination IPv4 address of 192.168.254.253. The traffic from a source IPv4 public address that originates traffic on the internet would be able to reach private internal IPv4 addresses. The traffic from a source IPv4 address of 192.168.2.20 is being translated by router RT2 to reach a destination IPv4 address of 192.0.2.254. Explanation: Because no outside local or outside global address is referenced, the traffic from a source IPv4 address of 192.168.254.253 is being translated to 192.0.2.88 by using static NAT. In the output from the command show ip nat translations, the inside local IP address of 192.168.2.20 is being translated into an outside IP address of 192.0.2.254 so that the traffic can cross the public network. A public IPv4 device can connect to the private IPv4 device 192.168.254.253 by targeting the destination IPv4 address of 192.0.2.88. 118. Which two WAN infrastructure services are examples of private connections? (Choose two.) cable DSL Frame Relay T1/E1 wireless Explanation: Private WANs can use T1/E1, T3/E3, PSTN, ISDN, Metro Ethernet, MPLS, Frame Relay, ATM, or VSAT technology. 119. Which two statements about the relationship between LANs and WANs are true? (Choose two.) Both LANs and WANs connect end devices. WANs are typically operated through multiple ISPs, but LANs are typically operated by single organizations or individuals. WANs must be publicly-owned, but LANs can be owned by either public or



Configuration Exam If the priority of router C is changed to 255, then it will become the DR. Router A will become the DR and router D will become the BDR. If the DR fails, the new DR will be router B. If a new router with a higher priority is added to this network, it will become the DR. Explanation: If the priority is set to 0, the router is not capable of becoming the DR, so router A cannot be the DR. OSPF DR and BDR elections are not preemptive. If a new router with a higher priority or higher router ID is added to the network after the DR and BDR election, the newly added router does not take over the DR or the BDR role. 232. An administrator is configuring single-area OSPF on a router. One of the networks that must be advertised is 64.102.0.0 255.255.255.128. What wildcard mask would the administrator use in the OSPF network statement? 0.0.31.255 0.0.63 0.0.63.255 0.0.0.127 1. Which design feature will limit the size of a failure domain in an enterprise network? the purchase of enterprise equipment that is designed for large traffic volume the installation of redundant power supplies the use of a collapsed core design the use of the building switch block approach 2. Which two things should a network administrator modify on a router to perform password recovery? (Choose two.) the system image file the NVRAM file system the configuration register value the startup configuration file system ROM 3. What type of network uses one common infrastructure to carry voice, data, and video signals? borderless converged managed switched 4. What are three advantages of using private IP addresses and NAT? (Choose three.) hides private LAN addressing from outside devices that are connected to the Internet permits LAN expansion without additional public IP addresses reduces CPU usage on customer routers creates multiple public IP addresses improves the performance of the router that is connected to the Internet conserves registered public IP addresses 5. Which two scenarios are examples of remote access VPNs? (Choose two.) All users at a large branch office can access company resources through a single VPN connection. A small branch office with three employees has a Cisco ASA that is used to create a VPN connection to the HQ. A toy manufacturer has a permanent VPN connection to one of its parts suppliers. A mobile sales agent is connecting to the company network via the Internet connection at a hotel. An employee who is working from home uses VPN client software on a laptop in order to connect to the company network. 6. What are three benefits of cloud computing? (Choose three.) It utilizes end-user clients to do a substantial amount of data preprocessing and storage. It uses open-source software for distributed processing of large datasets. It streamlines the IT operations of an organization by subscribing only to needed services. It enables access to organizational data anywhere and at any time. It turns raw data into meaningful information by discovering patterns and relationships. It eliminates or reduces the need for onsite IT equipment, maintenance, and management. 7. What is a characteristic of a single-area OSPF network? All routers share a common forwarding database. All routers have the same neighbor table. All routers are in the backbone area. All routers have the same routing table. 8. What is a WAN? a network infrastructure that spans a limited physical area such as a city a network infrastructure that provides access to other networks over a large geographic area a network infrastructure that provides access in a small geographic area a network infrastructure designed to provide data storage, retrieval, and replication 9. What is a purpose of establishing a network baseline? It creates a point of reference for future network evaluations. It provides a statistical average for network performance. It checks the security configuration of network devices. It manages the performance of network devices. 10. Which type of OSPF packet is used by a router to discover neighbor routers and establish neighbor adjacency? link-state update hello database description link-state request 11. Which two statements are characteristics of a virus? (Choose two.) A virus has an enabling vulnerability, a propagation mechanism, and a payload. A virus can be dormant and then activate at a specific time or date. A virus provides the attacker with sensitive data, such as passwords. A virus replicates itself by independently exploiting vulnerabilities in networks. A virus typically requires end-user activation. 12. Which public WAN access technology utilizes copper telephone lines to provide access to subscribers that are multiplexed into a single T3 link connection? 13. A customer needs a metropolitan area WAN connection that provides high-speed, dedicated bandwidth between two sites. Which type of WAN connection would best fulfill this need? packet-switched network Ethernet WAN circuit-switched network MPLS 14. A company has contracted with a network security firm to help identify the vulnerabilities of the corporate network. The firm sends a team to perform penetration tests to the company network. Why would the team use debuggers? to detect installed tools within files and directories that provide threat actors remote access and control over a computer or network to reverse engineer binary files when writing exploits and when analyzing malware to obtain specially designed operating systems preloaded with tools optimized for hacking to detect any evidence of a hack or malware in a computer or network 15. Consider the following output for an ACL that has been applied to a router via the access-class in command. What can a network administrator determine from the output that is shown? R1# Standard IP access list 2 10 permit 192.168.10.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255 (2 matches) 20 deny any (1 match) Two devices connected to the router have IP addresses of 192.168.10. x . Two devices were able to use SSH or Telnet to gain access to the router. Traffic from one device was not allowed to come into one router port and be routed outbound a different router port. Traffic from two devices was allowed to enter one router port and be routed outbound to a different router port. 16. What command would be used as part of configuring NAT or PAT to clear dynamic entries before the timeout has expired? clear ip dhcp clear ip nat translation clear access-list counters clear ip nat statistics 17. What are two characteristics of video traffic? (Choose two.) Video traffic consumes less network resources than voice traffic consumes. Video traffic latency should not exceed 400 ms. Video traffic is more resilient to loss than voice traffic is. Video traffic requires a minimum of 30 kbs of bandwidth. Video traffic is unpredictable and inconsistent. 18. Refer to the exhibit. A technician is configuring R2 for static NAT to allow the client to access the web server. What is a possible reason that the client PC cannot access the web server? The IP NAT statement is incorrect. Interface Fa0/1 should be identified as the outside NAT interface. Interface S0/0/0 should be identified as the outside NAT interface. The configuration is missing a valid access control list. Interface S0/0/0 should be identified as the outside NAT interface. The command to do this would be R2(config-if)# ip nat outside. 19. In setting up a small office network, the network administrator decides to assign private IP addresses dynamically to workstations and mobile devices. Which feature must be enabled on the company router in order for office devices to access the internet? UPnP MAC filtering NAT QoS 20. A data center has recently updated a physical server to host multiple operating systems on a single CPU. The data center can now provide each customer with a separate web server without having to allocate an actual discrete server for each customer. What is the networking trend that is being implemented by the data center in this situation? online collaboration BYOD virtualization maintaining communication integrity 21. Refer to the exhibit. Which address or addresses represent the inside global address? 192.168.0.100 10.1.1.2 any address in the 10.1.1.0 network 209.165.20.25 22. Which two IPsec protocols are used to provide data integrity? 23. If an outside host does not have the Cisco AnyConnect client preinstalled, how would the host gain access to the client image? The Cisco AnyConnect client is installed by default on most major operating systems. The host initiates a clientless VPN connection using a compliant web browser to download the client. The host initiates a clientless connection to a TFTP server to download the client. The host initiates a clientless connection to an FTP server to download the client. 24. A company is considering updating the campus WAN connection. Which two WAN options are examples of the private WAN architecture? (Choose two.) leased line cable digital subscriber line Ethernet WAN municipal Wi-Fi 25. Which type of QoS marking is applied to Ethernet frames? IP precedence DSCP ToS CoS 26. Refer to the exhibit. Routers R1 and R2 are connected via a serial link. One router is configured as the NTP master, and the other is an NTP client. Which two pieces of information can be obtained from the partial output of the show ntp associations detail command on R2? (Choose two.) Both routers are configured to use NTPv2. Router R1 is the master, and R2 is the client The IP address of R2 is 192.168.1.2. Router R2 is the master, and R1 is the client The IP address of R1 is 192.168.1.2 With the show NTP associations command, the IP address of the NTP master is given. 27. Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator that has the IP address of 10.0.70.23/25 needs to have access to the corporate FTP server (10.0.54.5/28). The FTP server is also a web server that is accessible to all internal employees on networks within the 10.x.x.x address. No other traffic should be allowed to this server. Which extended ACL would be used to filter this traffic, and how would this ACL be applied? (Choose two.) R1(config)# interface s0/0/0 R1(config-if)# ip access-group 105 outR2(config)# interface gi0/0 R2(config-if)# ip access-group 105 in access-list 105 permit tcp host 10.0.70.23 host 10.0.54.5 eq 20access-list 105 permit tcp host 10.0.70.23 host 10.0.54.5 eq 21access-list 105 permit tcp 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 host 10.0.54.5 eq wwwaccess-list 105 deny ip any host 10.0.54.5access-list 105 permit ip any access-list 105 permit ip host 10.0.70.23 host 10.0.54.5 access-list 105 permit tcp any host 10.0.54.5 eq www access-list 105 permit ip any any R1(config)# interface gi0/0R1(config-if)# ip access-group 105 out\* access-list 105 permit tcp host 10.0.54.5 any eq wwwaccess-list 105 permit tcp host 10.0.70.23 host 10.0.54.5 eq 20access-list 105 permit tcp host 10.0.70.23 host 10.0.54.5 eq 21 The first two lines of the ACL allow host 10.0.70.23 FTP access to the server that has the IP address of 10.0.54.5. The next line of the ACL allows HTTP access to the server from any host that has an IP address that starts with the number 10. The fourth line of the ACL denies any other type of traffic to the server from any source IP address. The last line of the ACL permits anything else in case there are other servers or devices added to the 10.0.54.0/28 network. Because traffic is being filtered from all other locations and for the 10.0.70.23 host device, the best place to put this ACL is closest to the server. 28. Refer to the exhibit. If the network administrator created a standard ACL that allows only devices that connect to the R2 G0/0 network access to the devices on the R1 G0/1 interface, how should the ACL be applied? inbound on the R2 G0/0 interface outbound on the R1 G0/1 interface inbound on the R1 G0/1 interface outbound on the R2 S0/0/1 interface Because standard access lists only filter on the source IP address, they are commonly placed closest to the destination network. In this example, the source packets will be coming from the R2 G0/0 network. The destination is the R1 G0/1 network. The proper ACL placement is outbound on the R1 G0/1 interface. 29. Which is a characteristic of a Type 2 hypervisor? does not require management console software has direct access to server hardware resources best suited for enterprise environments installs directly on hardware 30. What are the two types of VPN connections? (Choose two.) PPPoE Frame Relay site-to-site remote access leased line 31. Refer to the exhibit. What three conclusions can be drawn from the displayed output? (Choose three.) The DR can be reached through the GigabitEthernet 0/0 interface. There have been 9 seconds since the last hello packet sent. This interface is using the default priority. The router ID values were not the criteria used to select the DR and the BDR. The router ID on the DR router is 3.3.3.3 The BDR has three neighbors. 32. Refer to the exhibit. A network administrator is configuring an ACL to limit the connection to R1 vty lines to only the IT group workstations in the network 192.168.22.0/28. The administrator verifies the successful Telnet connections from a workstation with IP 192.168.22.5 to R1 before the ACL is applied. However, after the ACL is applied to the interface Fa0/0, Telnet connections are denied. What is the cause of the connection failure? The enable secret password is not configured on R1. The IT group network is included in the deny statement. The permit ACE specifies a wrong port number. The permit ACE should specify protocol ip instead of tcp. The login command has not been entered for vty lines. The source IP range in the deny ACE is 192.168.20.0 0.0.3.255, which covers IP addresses from 192.168.20.0 to 192.168.23.255. The IT group network 192.168.22.0/28 is included in the 192.168.20/22 network. Therefore, the connection is denied. To fix it, the order of the deny and permit ACE should be switched. 33. What functionality does mGRE provide to the DMVPN technology? It allows the creation of dynamically allocated tunnels through a permanent tunnel source at the hub and dynamically allocated tunnel destinations at the spokes. It provides secure transport of private information over public networks, such as the Internet. It is a Cisco software solution for building multiple VPNs in an easy, dynamic, and scalable manner. It creates a distributed mapping database of public IP addresses for all VPN tunnel spokes. DMVPN is built on three protocols: NHRP, IPsec, and mGRE. NHRP is the distributed address mapping protocol for VPN tunnels. IPsec encrypts communications on VPN tunnels. The mGRE protocol allows the dynamic creation of multiple spoke tunnels from one permanent VPN hub. 34. What is used to pre-populate the adjacency table on Cisco devices that use CEF to process packets? the FIB the routing table the ARP table the DSP 35. What command would be used as part of configuring NAT or PAT to display information about NAT configuration parameters and the number of addresses in the pool? show running-config show ip nat statistics show ip cache show version 36. What is a purpose of establishing a network baseline? It provides a statistical average for network performance. It creates a point of reference for future network evaluations. It manages the performance of network devices. It checks the security configuration of network devices. A baseline is used to establish normal network or system performance. It can be used to compare with future network or system performances in order to detect abnormal situations. 37. Match the type of WAN device or service to the description. (Not all options are used.) CPE —> devices and inside wiring that are located on the enterprise edge and connect to a carrier link DCE —> devices that provide an interface for customers to connect to within the WAN cloud DTE —> customer devices that pass the data from a customer network for transmission over the WAN local loop —> a physical connection from the customer to the service provider POP 38. Which statement describes a characteristic of standard IPv4 ACLs? They filter traffic based on source IP addresses only. They can be created with a number but not with a name. They are configured in the interface configuration mode. They can be configured to filter traffic based on both source IP addresses and source ports. 39. Refer to the exhibit. R1 is configured for NAT as displayed. What is wrong with the configuration? NAT-POOL2 is not bound to ACL 1. Interface Fa0/0 should be identified as an outside NAT interface. The NAT pool is incorrect. Access-list 1 is misconfigured. R1 has to have NAT-POOL2 bound to ACL 1. This is accomplished with the command R1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool NAT-POOL2. This would enable the router to check for all interesting traffic and if it matches ACL 1 it would be translated by use of the addresses in NAT-POOL2. 40. Refer to the exhibit. What method can be used to enable an OSPF router to advertise a default route to neighboring OSPF routers? Use a static route pointing to the ISP and redistribute it. Use a static route pointing to the ISP and redistribute it. Use the redistribute static command on R0-A. Use the default-information originate command on ISP. Use the default-information originate command on R0-A. ccna 3 v7 practice final exam answers

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